

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Forecast until 8 p. m., Tuesday:

For Kansas—Generally fair; slightly cooler in western and northern portions; south to west winds.

Even the umbrella trust couldn't keep off liquidation.

DR. McCASKEY believes more than ever now that it pays to advertise.

The proper time for sympathy in Mr. Debs' boycott is after the strike.

The only people who seem to have gained anything by the strike were the policemen and the deputies.

Now that the danger is all past Chicago papers are busy denying that there ever was any serious trouble there.

A man is confined in the county jail for non-payment of road tax. This is pretty near imprisonment for debt.

If the Republican state central committee expects the candidates to stand on the platform, it must think they are tight rope walkers.

SENATOR PEPPER'S motion to abolish congress hasn't yet met with any marked favor among the large number of his own party struggling to get in.

When Mrs. Diggs heard the story about her twin boys that got into eastern papers, she probably exclaimed, as "has some one else before her, "This is two, too much!"

A new definition of the board of pardons: A body of men appointed under the laws of the state, to release men from the penitentiary who have become tired of staying there.

If the women of New York get the suffrage question submitted to the people even, it will be a victory for them. Anything like advancement is repulsive to New York.

The proposed extension of the Kansas, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, 400 miles, to Shreveport, La., is either a sign of better times or of a great deal of courage on the part of the projectors.

Debs furnished a large bond very easily about a week ago and the only reason assignable for his going to jail instead of getting bail is that he wants to make a martyr of himself.

The French people seem to have as much natural desire to get into trouble as the Irish. Not content with the ill they have the government now wants them to establish a censorship of the press.

If McCaskey has found some excuse for remaining at the asylum he is that much ahead of anyone else. He is a man totally unfit for any position of responsibility or influence and cannot be too soon removed.

If congress cared more for the interests of the country in general and less for private corporations and particular classes the difficulties in reaching an agreement on the tariff would be almost wholly done away with.

CONDUCTOR LYONS of Emporia will accept the Populist nomination for the legislature if he can't get his job on the Santa Fe back. This may throw some light on Mr. Sloan's request for ten days before accepting his nomination.

Debs will hardly gain any friends either for himself or for his union by calling Chief Arthur a traitor and denouncing the brotherhoods. The action of the brotherhoods in remaining out of a strike that could accomplish no good and hurt innocent people more than any one else, is generally commended as sensible.

SENATOR WOLCOTT will be back in Washington about August 1st. Our system of legislation is so beautifully arranged that congressmen can take active part in the discussion of a measure, then spend several months abroad regaining their health, and still go back in time to lose it again before the measure becomes a law.

The plan now proposed in army circles to concentrate troops around the large cities is a good disposition to make of

them. Frontier posts, except in a few places, are no longer needed for the sake of safety and whatever trouble may take place is likely to be in some of the great cities with their large per cent of criminal and ignorant population.

When Senator Davis was commending Cleveland for his firmness during the late strike and said that was no time to criticize him, some one whispered, "There is never a proper time to eulogize him." The member's name is not given but there are strong reasons for believing that Senator Hill has a good voice for whispering.

It is quite the thing now if you don't like what the minister says, to get right up in meeting and say so. Mr. Hughitt, president of the Northwestern railroad, disagreed with what a Chicago pastor said and in a careful way explained to him that it wasn't so. If there is one thing Chicago dreads more than another, it is to become priest ridden.

EUGENE FIELD has been to see Eugene Debs, and writes about him as follows: "The newspaper portraits of E. V. Debs are not accurate. They represent him as fat and sleek, and he is not. Debs is tall, blue-eyed, pale, smooth shaven and inclined to baldness; he looks very like Bill Nye and the fact that he wears spectacles emphasizes the resemblance. He dresses very plainly but neatly. He talks fluently; he is an omnivorous reader and he particularly likes poetry. Of address he is candid and cordial; he has to a degree that quality called personal magnetism. Five minutes with him would suffice, we think, to convince a reader of human nature that Debs is a man of high ideals, honest convictions, unswerving integrity, great intellectual vigor (or perhaps rather zeal), exceptional simplicity of character and consummate impracticability. His traits are those, we believe, which taken singly, are most admirable, but which bunched, are very likely to get him into trouble."

THE SENATE CLIMAX.

SCENE AT THE CLOSE OF THE WILSON BILL DISCUSSION.

Every Senator Remained Faithful to His Tenets—Comments on the Course of Senator Hill—His Explanatory Speech—Criticism of Senator Pepper.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The passage of the Wilson-Voorhees-Gorman-Allen bill marked the climax of popular interest in the senate's proceedings. As the hour drew near sensational rumors rapidly multiplied and the interest grew almost painful in its intensity. After it came a collapse, and now it is amusing to contrast the pecked galleries of a few days ago with the present beggarly array of empty benches. And yet the scene at the close was what might be called an anticlimax. The dead silence maintained while the count was in progress was scarcely broken even by the usual stir which follows the end of a prolonged strain of attention. The senators were more than usually decorous, and there was no spontaneous outburst in the galleries, nor was it till the senate had adjourned, a minute or two later, that the applause began. For a day or two afterward the stream of talk ran thick and slab with personal and partisan prejudice, and there was frequent reference to certain members as having acted the "snail" or "traitor," but this soon ended, and now an impartial view can be taken, for the senate is ignored, and all interest centers in the house.

Faithful to the Last.

It was well worth the weariness of sitting through the 12 hours' session to see how faithfully every senator was in character to the very last. Mr. Chandler continued, as he had done ever since he became satisfied they would vote for the bill, to embrace every opportunity to nag and exasperate Messrs. Allen and Kyle, and it was too plain that as he watched their every movement he was pondering how near he could go to the edge of parliamentary rules in his sly insinuations. Mr. Pepper grew steadily more prosaic, if it is possible, and decidedly more ministerial. In the very climax of anxiety on the other side, when even the solid Lindsay and the rugged George were getting nervous, while Messrs. Jones and Vest and Harris moved about on the very points of their toes, he rose and talked and talked and talked till all the Republicans left the chamber save five, who were on guard, and even Mr. Harris nodded dully. Mr. Frye, except when some long speech was in progress, never for an instant relaxed his vigilance, and the slightest verbal change in any amendment did not pass without his most rigid scrutiny. Mr. Hear, apparently as fresh as a healthy schoolboy, beamed and smiled in his most cutting sentences, and the more cutting they were the more benevolent he looked. Messrs. Morrill, Callom, Voorhees and a few others maintained the same dignified silence they have through the most of the debate.

The greatest interest, however, centered in Mr. Hill. His interest in each amendment was so great and he spoke with such earnestness in favor of improving the bill that the galleries were almost unanimous in the belief that he would vote for it until his final speech was almost concluded, and when he uttered the sentence, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," I cannot but will not support this bill in its present shape," there was a general drawing back of heads which had been shoved forward to hear every word, and something like a sigh was heard around the galleries. On this part of the performance only one comment has come to my ears from Democrats, Republicans or Populists, and it may be summed up in the words of Mr. Brookshire, "Nine times out of ten it is better for a man to be wrong with his party—that is, better

for his political future—than to be right in opposition to it, provided that the question is one like this and not a question of primary human rights." Veterans like Judge Holman and Mr. Grow add that they cannot remember any case in their time where a congressman of the dominant party has gained anything by a fight against an administration measure.

The Venerable Senator Harris.

Strangest of all, the little game played by Mr. Irby and the Populists was played successfully to the last with what might be called accidental help from the Louisiana senators, and the letter I was reached in the roll call before there was absolute certainty that the bill was safe. Of all the senators, however, none maintained his character in the play more consistently than Mr. Harris, and all the old jokes and anecdotes about him have been revived and retold with new features. The old story about his having carried off \$1,200,000 of the state's money when he fled from Nashville in February, 1892, and returned every cent of it at the end of the war is retold with relish by his friends. It was all in gold, and the story goes that nobody has dared to ask him how and where he kept it during those three exciting years, but that he returned it in a fact of which his supporters are proud. He is in some respects the mystery of the senate. It is said that he has never told his age since he was admitted to the bar, and that any reference to it is sure to excite his anger.

Only a few days ago another senator spoke of him as "venerable," and although he replied with a pleasant in words it was plain that he did not like it. At a dinner party once Mr. Tarsney of Missouri, in the freedom usual on such occasions, chaffed some of the older guests and said that Mr. Harris' first public office was that of judge between Columbus and Americus Vesputius in their dispute as to who first discovered America. It is added that the Tennesseean has detected the Missourian ever since and never loses a fair opportunity to discharge sarcasm at him. During all the tedious debate and especially in these closing hours he maintained the life and vivacity of a man of 40, and though occasionally discomfited by Messrs. Hoar, Frye and Chandler always came up smiling for the next encounter.

The Decisive Hour.

Warned by experience, I did not enter the reporters' gallery till midafternoon, when the gentlemen's gallery was already packed, and the ladies were fast filling their side of the house. There was a general understanding that the decisive hour was at hand, and visitors had come prepared to sit it out. Fortunately a strong breeze from the west sprang up about dark, and the evening was delightfully cool. The few speeches in which senators explained their votes were listened to with strained attention. Senator Smith surprised the audience by complimenting the advocates of an income tax very highly. He stated that they had supported it with great fairness and reason, and that since the inquisitorial features had been stricken out he should vote for it, though he still thought it a mistake and one the American people would soon correct. Of course there is the usual difference of opinion—one part saying that he really meant this and the other that he only said it as a slap at Mr. Hill, who has all along treated the arguments for an income tax as beneath contempt. Senator Allen excited no surprise by saying that he would vote for the bill simply because it was a little better than the McKinley bill and because the Sugar trust wanted it defeated. He admitted that he was excited at the last minute by the sharp practice of General Palmer in getting harbed wire on the dutiable list.

Mr. Hill's explanatory speech was the event of the evening, and when it closed there was a general looking toward the Louisiana senators, as they were known to be very much dissatisfied, but they made no sign. On the other side, Mr. Aldrich rasped the Democrats a little by returning thanks, as it were, that Republicans had no occasion to apologize. Mr. Chandler made the usual prediction that wages would decline, while the price of necessities would not, and Mr. Manderson wound up with a peculiarly severe denunciation of the bill. By this time the whole senate seemed to have become impatient for a vote, and after emphatic cries of "Question!" the roll call began. The first six names went as a matter of course, but when Mr. Blanchard failed to answer the murmur ran around the galleries: "The combination is a success. The bill is beaten." It was evident that Messrs. Jones, Vest, Harris, Voorhees and company were very uneasy. The many names of Jones and Butler were called in a silence that was almost painful, and then (perhaps it was only in the seeming) the name of Caffery sounded as if the clerk were calling on all the world to take notice. The senator answered "No," and there was an evident consternation.

Gave Them a Severe.

Out of a multitude of rumors two had gained great strength by frequent repetition and the endorsement of some senators who apparently ought to have known. One was that if the Sugar trust got its differential duty and barbed wire were put on the dutiable list the Populists would revolt at the last minute. Mr. Allen had already voted for the bill, and so it was certain that Mr. Kyle would, and that danger was passed. The other was that the Louisiana senators would remain silent or vote no, and Mr. Irby would go with Mr. Hill, which of course would defeat the bill. There were even bets on the truth of this down to the beginning of the roll call, and now it seemed to be confirmed. Many explanations of what followed have been offered. The most popular for two or three days was that the combination was actually made, but that Mr. Irby took fright at the last minute. The truth is, if their word is to be taken, the kicking senators only wanted to make a forcible protest and give the managers a final score.

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15c Crape Moire, to close, 10
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75c " " " " 50
1.00 " " " " 75
1.25 " " " " 75
1.50 " " " " 75
1.50 Satin " " " " 75
2.00 " " " " 1.00
2.25 " " " " 1.00
2.68 " " " " 1.00
2.25 " " " " 1.69

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The above goods are cheap and well worth your consideration.

The roll call was but a matter of form, the vote of Mr. Hill exciting no special interest, until the name of Irby was called, and when he responded "Aye" the deep breath of relief was audible both on the floor and in the galleries. There was no great interest until the name of Pepper was reached. The Populists in the house had persisted to the last in their confidence that he would vote for the bill so long as the income tax was in it, and many of the house members present in the rear of the chamber evidently thought there was some basis for this confidence, and when the senator voted "No" there was a general shaking of heads and muttered expressions of "Goodby, Mr. Pepper! Never call yourself a Populist again."

The bill, however, was safe when Mr. Irby had voted, and when Mr. Blanchard came in at the last and Mr. Caffery changed his vote to the affirmative all was serene. The great speculation was on the vote of Mr. Irby, and old habits of the gallery say that the general air of the chamber when his name was called was much like it was on that ever memorable day in 1868 when Mr. Ross of Kansas rose to give the decisive vote on the eleventh article of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, when, as he has so feelingly told us, he felt "as if standing and looking into his open grave."

The struggle is over, and there is general amnesty, with possibly two exceptions. Strange to say, although Mr. Hill is much talked about, the hardest cursing falls on poor Pepper—"the most innocent man on the road, Rebecca." If he has any defenders, they are not making themselves conspicuous at present. The Republicans fairly say they owe him no thanks, and the more sarcastic sneer at his influence with the other two Populists. The Democrats merely smile good naturedly at what they call his return to the Republicans, but it is from the Populists that the really severe denunciations come. "Jerry Simpson's heart will be broken when he hears this," is a sample of many remarks.

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Official Proceedings.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOPEKA, KANSAS, July 18, 1894.

Council convened pursuant to adjournment. Present, Councilmen Holman, Patterson, Stevens, Stephenson, Bradford, Burgess, Fellows, Fulton and Griggs—9. Absent, Ettinger—1. Mayor T. W. Harris, presiding. Quorum present.

The minutes of July 9, 1894, were presented. Mr. Fulton moved that the reading be dispensed with and that the minutes be approved, which motion prevailed.

Petition of B. F. Keefer and nine others for a sidewalk on the south side of Sixth avenue west, from the alley between West street and Horne street; thence west to the city limits, was presented and referred to the committee on streets and walks.

Petition of J. E. Minney and ten others for sidewalk on west side of Western avenue from Third street extended to Second street extended was read and referred to the committee on streets and walks.

Petition of L. S. Lauck and ten others for sidewalk in front of lots No. 203, 205 and 207 Western avenue, was read and referred to the committee on streets and walks.

Petition of Crosby Brothers and eighty-four others asking the appointment of A. W. Brown, as city scavenger, was read and ordered placed on file.

Mr. Fellows moved that the vote by which ordinance No. 1719½ was passed June 15, 1894, be reconsidered on roll call the motion prevailed by the following vote, ayes: Holman, Patterson, Stevens, Stephenson, Bradford, Burgess, Fellows, Fulton and Griggs—9.

Mr. Bradford then moved that ordinance No. 1719½ be indefinitely postponed, which motion prevailed. Committee on streets and walks reported back the communication of R. H. C. Searle, in regard to alley, and made the following report: "That while we believe the petitioner should have relief as prayed for, yet owing to stringency in the city finances we recommend that it be deferred for the present." On motion the report was adopted.

Ordinance No. 1723, being "an ordinance to appropriate money out of the general improvement fund to pay balance due T. W. Durham, for the city dump," was introduced and read the first time. On motion rule 18 was suspended by the unanimous vote of the council, and the ordinance was read by sections and on separate motions sections one and two were adopted. The ordinance was then put upon final passage and passed by the following vote, ayes: Holman, Patterson, Stevens, Stephenson, Bradford, Burgess, Fellows, Fulton and Griggs—9. The title was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens introduced ordinance No. 1724, being "an ordinance repealing ordinance No. 1716," approved June 16, 1894, which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Stevens rule 18 was suspended by the unanimous vote of the council, and the ordinance was read by sections and on separate motions sections one and two were adopted. It was then put upon final passage and passed by the following vote, ayes: Holman, Patterson, Stevens, Stephenson, Bradford, Burgess, Fellows, Fulton and Griggs—9. The title was agreed to.

Mr. Fellows introduced ordinance No. 1726, being "an ordinance levying a special assessment to redeem and pay one tenth of the principal, the same being the eighth annual installment thereof, and to pay the eighth annual installment of interest on the internal improvement bonds of the city of Topeka, issued for the purpose of paying the cost of paving and curbing the following named streets and avenues in said city, to-wit: Jackson street, Kansas avenue, Quincy street, Gordon street, Laurens street, Second street, Third street, Fourth street, Fifth street, Sixth avenue, Seventh street, Eighth avenue and Ninth street, said principal and interest maturing in 1895." The ordinance was read the first time and on motion of Mr. Fellows rule 18 was suspended by the unanimous vote of the council, and the ordinance was read and considered by sections, and on separate motions sections one, two and three were adopted. The ordinance was then put upon its final passage and passed by the following vote, ayes: Holman, Patterson, Stevens, Stephenson, Bradford, Burgess, Fellows, Fulton and Griggs—9. The title was then read and agreed to.

The petition of A. H. Arter and six others, requesting that a sewer district be established bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of Lincoln street at the north line of Seventh street; thence south along the center of Lincoln street to the center of Eighth avenue; thence westerly along the center of Eighth avenue to the center of the alley between Lincoln and Lane streets; thence northerly along the center of the alley to the center of the intersection of the two alleys; thence westerly along the center of the alley to the center of Seventh street to Clay street; thence northerly along the center of Lane street 47½ feet; thence easterly between the north and south halves of lot number 238 Lane street to the center of the north and south alleys; thence northerly along the center of the alley to the center of Seventh street to Clay street; thence southerly to the south line of Seventh street; thence westerly along the south side of Seventh street to the center of Lincoln street and place of beginning.

Mr. Fellows moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Fellows introduced ordinance No. 1627, being "an ordinance creating sewer district No. 17, in the city of Topeka." It was read the first time and on motion of Mr. Fellows rule 18 was suspended by the unanimous vote of the council. The ordinance was then read and considered by sections and on separate motions sections one and two were adopted. The ordinance was then put upon its final passage and passed by the following vote, ayes: Holman, Patterson, Stevens, Stephenson, Burgess, Fellows and Griggs—7; no, Bradford and Fulton—2. The title was read and agreed to.

Mr. Bradford offered the following: Whereas, The \$74,000.00 funding bonds issued to redeem the same amount of Kansas Midland Railroad bonds which became due Nov. 8th, 1893, and

Whereas, The new bonds dated November, 8th, 1893 were not delivered until after the first coupon became due (January, 15th, 1894), and having been detached from said bonds, therefore

Resolved, That coupons numbered one on bonds No. 1 to 74, both numbers inclusive, said coupons being for \$3.33 each, amounting in the aggregate to \$246.42 be and the same be hereby canceled and ordered filed in the office of the city clerk.

Mr. Stevens offered the following: Resolved, By the mayor and council that the fire marshal be instructed to purchase hose as per instructions and recommendations of July 9, 1894, of committee on fire department.

On motion adopted. Mr. Bradford offered the following: Resolved, That the mayor and the committee on conduct of city officers, be and they are hereby instructed to designate the size and form of some suitable insignia to be worn by the police officers, the city dog catcher, the city health officers and such other city officers as in their judgment should wear some suitable insignia, and that the same be purchased by the city clerk.

On motion adopted. Mr. Stephens offered the following: Resolved, That the city engineer shall be and is hereby instructed to have a catch basin put in at the northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets at once as the volume of water coming from Fifth and Kansas avenue, Fifth and Quincy streets, and Fifth and Monroe streets is deluged by the fall of water in that vicinity, and it is very urgent that this catch basin should be placed at once.

Resolution adopted. Mr. Bradford offered the following: Resolved, By the mayor and council of the city of Topeka that the mayor be and is hereby directed to appoint a watchman on the (Kansas river) avenue bridge, whose duty it shall be to keep watch over said bridge, to keep heavily loaded wagons apart, and to see that no large bunch of cattle be driven over the bridge, or anything else calculated to injure said bridge.

Postponed until the next meeting of the council.

Mr. Ettinger offered the following: Whereas, Complaints have been made that the viaduct on east Ninth street is unsafe for carrying passengers over the same, be it

Resolved, By the mayor and the council that the city engineer be and he is hereby requested to make a thorough investigation and report his conclusion to the council at its next meeting.

On motion resolution adopted. Mr. Patterson offered the following: Resolved, By the mayor and council, that the street commissioner connect the old drain from Bennett's stables near the head of drain No. 1, with the drain under the direction of the city engineer.

On motion adopted. Mr. Holman offered the following: Resolved, By the mayor and council, that the license tax collected from P. E. Cook and others who occupied stands in the city park July 12, be remitted.

Resolution on motion adopted. On motion of Mr. Fellows the council adjourned. S. S. McFadden, City Clerk.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this morning.